

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 23, 1859.

HON. EDWARD BATES ON SLAVERY.

The St. Louis Evening News publishes a long article giving the views of Mr. Bates on the Slavery question. The News, though it does not speak "by authority," says the opinions it attributes to Mr. Bates are made up of his public and private record. As Mr. Bates is likely to be prominent among the opposition candidates for the Presidency, the article has attracted considerable attention. The main points it sets forth are as follows:—

Mr. Bates does not believe that African slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political, or religious sense. Not in a political sense, because it is productive of discord between nations that tolerate it and nations that do not, and because it is liable to panics, and has often ended in bloody revolutions. Not in a religious sense, because it makes the word of God a sealed book to the slave, and gives his body to the service of a human master; whereas the body of every created being should be free, given to the service of God. Because Mr. Bates does not believe that slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political or religious sense, he is unalterably opposed to its extension into territories already free.

Mr. Bates heartily endorses the sentiment, and holds to the creed of Mr. Clay, who declared that his right arm should drop from his shoulder before he would vote to extend slavery over one foot of territory already free. Mr. Bates does not believe that the Constitution carries slavery into all the territories that may be acquired by the United States. He believes that freedom is the rule and slavery the exception. He does not believe that slavery can exist in any territory acquired by the government of the United States except by the positive law of Congress. That law Mr. Bates would not be in favor of passing, because, for reasons already given, he is opposed to the extension of slavery into territory already free. Mr. Bates denies that the exclusion of slave property from territory acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union establishes an invidious distinction between the two sections of the Union, and as to the distinction complained of, he is equal with the government, and that the prohibition of slavery from free territory was embodied in the original compact of the Union, for which the slave States were allowed in Congress and in Presidential elections three votes for every five slaves. He therefore does not regard the non-admission of slavery into territory as establishing a distinction between property, but simply as maintaining a distinction already established and willingly assented to by the South since the formation of the Government. He regards the principle of the Nebraska bill as rendering the introduction of slavery into the territories impossible, and does not believe that Congress will intervene to protect slave property in the territories. He firmly adheres to the rights of property in slaves in the States where slavery already exists, and if President he would execute the Fugitive Slave Law, if the army and navy of the government were equal to the task.

He would consider the Union a broken compass if these plain guarantees were denied by the deliberate and persevering action of any part of the confederacy. If Congress should legalize and pass laws protecting slave property in territories previously free, Mr. Bates would execute these laws as promptly as any other laws of the land. He would not oppose the admission of a State because of a pro-slavery constitution. He would never constitute a National organization for any interference whatever with slavery in the States. He is glad to see the rapid and peaceful extinction of slavery in Missouri, without the aid of emancipation parties, and without the heat and acrimony of domestic discord. By his own example as well as by precept he has shown that he prefers to live by his own labor and not on the labor of slaves. He advocates the procurement of foreign territory suitable to the ready and cheap colonization of free blacks. The policy already broached in some States, of selling again into slavery the free blacks who have been emancipated, unless these freed persons leave the State, is in the highest degree cruel. It is barbarous, and it would disgrace the American people in the face of Christendom to permit such policy to prevail.

A COUNTER PROPOSITION.—A late number of the Richmond, Virginia, *Whig* contained an advertisement offering a reward of \$10,000 for the safe delivery of Joshua R. Giddings at Richmond, or \$5,000 for his head, the advertiser proposing to be one of a hundred to make up the amount. Some waggish chap to be even with the enthusiastic Virginian, offers through the columns of a northern paper, "to be one of seventeen (John Brown's number of white men), to take Richmond, and destroy it, root and branch, if one hair of the head of this aged man, (J. R. Giddings,) is harmed."

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.—Levi Kline, Esq., Chairman of the People's State Executive Committee, has issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, February 22, 1860, "to inquire into their choice for the next Presidency, nominate a candidate for Governor, form an Electoral Ticket, appoint Senatorial, and to designate the time and mode of electing District delegates to the National Convention."

The United States Senate, at the approaching session, will stand—Republicans 24, Americans 2, Democrats 26, and 4 vacancies to fill. In the House there will be 113 Republicans, 23 South Americans, 8 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and 93 Administration Democrats.

The petition of John Brown for a writ of error to the judgment rendered by the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, was presented to the Supreme Court of Appeals on Friday last. The court refused the writ of error, and the execution will therefore take place, as appointed, on the 24 of December.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

Much has been said lately of Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict," as if it were original, and he is getting the entire credit for a very harmless expression, particularly when it is taken in connection with the stern and solemn avowal uttered in his Rochester speech "to go against misapprehension," namely, that he did not expect that universal freedom would take place "otherwise than through the several States co-operating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective constitutions." So far as the origin of the phrase, "irrepressible conflict," is to be considered, we distinctly charge Mr. Seward with being a literary plagiarist, for the words are only a genteel paraphrase of the last decisive conflict of Mr. Roger A. Pryor, who has recently been elected a "Democratic" member of Congress from Virginia, by a large majority. He wrote April 26th, 1852, these words:

"There must be a last battle between slavery and abolition. The struggle will end only with the destruction of one or other of the two hostile parties. Shall the South postpone the last decisive conflict until defeat is inevitable? The strength of the enemy is hourly increasing. Every ship load of emigrants discharged in the streets of New York, AUGMENTS THE FORCES OF ABOLITION, and every decennial count of the population of the country, marks the rapid decline of the South."

So much for Mr. Seward's originality, and so much for a comparison between what a New Yorker may utter, challenged, and a Virginia Locoocofo may proclaim, unchallenged!

Now let us listen a moment to the Hon. Edward Everett, who has not been supposed to be a very violent Abolition agitator—at least not since he was a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, nearly twenty years ago. Yet in his oration on the Inauguration of the Webster Statue, he said:

"He [Mr. Webster] not only confidently anticipated what the lapse of seven years has witnessed and is witnessing, that the newly acquired and the newly organized Territories of the Union would grow up into Free States, but, in common with all or nearly all the statesmen of the last generation, he believed, that FREE LABOR WOULD ULTIMATELY PREVAIL THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. He thought he saw that, in the operation of the same causes which have produced this result in the Middle and Eastern States, it was visibly taking place in the States north of the cotton-growing region. HE INCLINED TO THE OPINION, that thus also, under the influence of physical and economical causes, Free Labor would be found most productive, and would therefore be ultimately established."

And a little further on, Mr. Everett says: "It is true that, interpreting the fundamental law [the Constitution] on this subject [Slavery], a diversity of opinion between the two sections of the Union presents itself. THIS HAS NEVER BEEN THE CASE, FIRST OR LAST, IN RELATION TO EVERY GREAT QUESTION WHICH HAS DIVIDED THE COUNTRY."

Isn't it as clear as mud that Mr. Roger A. Pryor and Mr. Everett ought to be indicted as instigators of the late capture of Harper's Ferry by John Brown's fifteen white men and four negroes? We hope the locoocofo papers will not fail to sound the alarm against these arch traitors, when they next play upon their "sharp of a thousand strings," the tune of "Irrepressible Conflict!" Come, gentlemen, the Union is positively in danger this time.

BURGALARIES IN BLAIR COUNTY.—The *Hollidaysburg Register*, of the 16th Nov. says: "On Saturday night last the house of H. L. Patterson, Esq., in Gaysport, was entered by some villain or villains, who picked the lock on his door, and who succeeded in carrying off a gold watch and chain worth some \$150, a set of furs worth some \$85, and perhaps some other articles. The family think that chloroform was used to prevent their awaking. On the next morning Mr. S. Dobson's house was entered, and a revolver and some other articles taken therefrom. Senator Crosswell's was also entered, and an overcoat stolen. On Sunday night Wm. F. McFarland's house was entered, and his own and his wife's clothing taken from their sleeping apartment, and the pockets rifled of a small amount of cash. The same night the Catholic parsonage was entered and two Latin books stolen."

Hunter, the son of the Attorney General who is conducting the trials at Charleston, Va., testified that he was one of several who rushed into the inn at Harper's Ferry and seized, dragged out and shot one Thompson, who was confined there as a prisoner. He states that Miss Fulke, the sister of the innkeeper, in her compulsion for the prisoner, threw herself between him and the muzzles of their guns, and holding him fast in her arms, continually made her own head his shield against their loaded rifles. She had never seen the man before; but, like the true woman, protected the unfortunate. He was torn from her by force, thrown down stairs and shot through the head.

A correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury*, writing from Bamberg, under date of November 10, says: "An Abolitionist, who calls himself T. A. Salvo, was taken to day at Bamberg, on complaint of the inhabitants of the vicinity thereof, for having indulged in abusive remarks against the institution of slavery." He had his hair shaved from one side of his head; he then received a coat of tar and feathers; was then rode on a rail beyond the limits of the village, and turned loose, after having received a lecture, that all the efforts of the Abolition party to undermine the institution of slavery would prove unavailing, &c."

DECIDEDLY ANCIENT.—Speaking of old folks several of the papers have of late been giving lists of the most aged men in the country. We think we know a case that will turn them all down. There is an old colored woman in Columbia, Ala., who, on being asked her age, stated that she did not know how old she was but she cooked for the hands that dug the Chatahoochee river. Some, ain't it?—*Nashville Patriot*.

A correspondent of the *Low* states that a slander suit has just been commenced at Litchfield, Ky., in which Ralph McCord and wife, the plaintiffs, recovered \$4,000 of Mr. William Hall, for defaming the character of Mrs. Cox.

John N. Brown, of Iberville, La., died a few days ago, at the age of 54. He left an estate which is variously estimated at from \$700,000 to 1,000,000, all accumulated in sixteen years from a small investment in sugar planting.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MORE EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.—On the night of the 17th instant, a tremendous excitement prevailed at Charlestown, Alexandria, and Richmond, all based upon a rumor that an attempt was to be made to rescue Old John Brown. Governor Wise was called upon for troops, and they were mustered as speedily as possible. Some were to hold themselves in readiness to start at a moment's notice; while others, with field-pieces, were to be forwarded by the first express train. By later advices from Harper's Ferry, it appears that all the excitement there, which spread throughout the State, and into Maryland and Washington, originated in the taking fire and burning of a wheat-stack! The wildest terror was caused; and at least one thousand men were put under arms. But not a single enemy—incendiary, insurrectionist, or traitor—was to be found anywhere, though a pretty thorough search was instituted. Therefore, no battle ensued, and the guard about the armory "spaced their lonely rounds" undisturbed. Two thousand pounds of powder and Minie cartridge-balls were dispatched from Washington to the scene of the burning wheat-stack. But the fire was extinguished before they reached their destination. The alarm was given by Colonel Davis, who has command of the standing army of occupation at Harper's Ferry, and the citizens, learning its origin, turned the invectives which they had poured out upon "Abolition incendiarism," upon the redoubtable Colonel. They think he made the Old Dominion appear more ridiculous than ever in the eyes of the world. They are both ashamed of him and themselves.

The Johnstown, Pa., *Tribune*, of the 18th inst., has an account of an elopement affair which is causing some excitement in that part of Cambria county. It appears that on the 5th of Oct., Adam Kemmer, constable in Millville borough, left home ostensibly for the purpose of arresting a man in Blair county. On the same day, the wife of Geo. Beam, of Yoder township, left her home to visit, as she said, her mother in Freeport, Armstrong county. The protracted absence of both, led to inquiry, when it was ascertained that Kemmer had no warrant as he alleged, and as nothing has been heard of either since they left, and as suspicions of improper intimacy between the parties had previously existed, it is believed they have gone together to California. Kemmer was also collector of State and County taxes for Millville, and took away with him some \$600 of the public funds. His bail has been seized as security his house and lot in the place named. Kemmer leaves a wife and three children; Mrs. Beams had two children.

An Arkansas paper publishes a thrilling narrative of an Englishman's adventures in the gold regions of Kansas. Mr. Pope went to Pike's Peak, and he and his companions roamed about all winter through the mountains and on the head of the Platte. For twelve months they had nothing to eat but fresh meat, without salt or pepper. One night they found a cave, into which they crawled, and found the bodies of six persons who had frozen to death. They found great quantities of gold, but had scarcely any tools, and made but about twenty-five dollars per month each. Mr. Pope intends to return to the gold region.

A terrible accident occurred on the Indiana Central Railroad on Friday the 18th, near Cambridge City. It appears that a rail on the track running over a bridge had been taken up for repairs, and before it could be replaced a train of eighteen cars, filled with hogs, came along at high speed. The engine and thirteen cars plunged through the bridge into the river. The conductor, brakeman, and a driver were killed, and several firemen were injured. Over five hundred hogs were killed. The cars were literally smashed to pieces.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—On the night of the 12th inst., a horse belonging to Mr. Eli Kiehl, of Hempfield township, was stolen out of Mr. Peter Ueber's stable, and had not been heard of at last accounts. . . . On the 8th, Mr. James Geiger, of Derry township, died from mortification of the leg, caused by a scratch received a couple weeks before, and to which he paid no attention at the time. . . . Week before last, a little daughter of Gen. C. P. Markle had a limb broken by falling from a fence which she was climbing. . . . The furnace of Mr. Alexander Cavin, in Ligonier township, 1 1/2 miles from Laughlinsburg, was burnt on Wednesday night, Nov. 9th—the loss is covered by insurance.

CLARION COUNTY.—Silvester Hillyard, aged 16 years, son of John Hillyard, Esq., of Red-bank township, one of his legs amputated above the knee, on the 14th inst., having been confined to his bed for 20 months, with disease of the knee-joint and lower leg. . . . Dr. Samuel Wisner had recently one finger torn off and two others badly mangled by a saw in the mill of Mr. Isaac Hicks, in Paint township. . . . Seneca oil has been found in Cherry-tree township, by Messrs. Barnesdale and Parker, near the well of Mr. Drake, after boring to the depth of 80 feet. Drake has a new engine in operation, and is meeting with his usual success.

MERCER COUNTY.—Mr. Wm. Condit, of New Vernon township, on the evening of the 12th inst., was returning home, with another party, in a wagon, with grain, clothing, and other articles attached, and when near the house the bolt fastening the yoke to the tongue came out, and the oxen thus being unable to hold the wagon back, Mr. C. endeavored to get out in front and the other person at the hind end of the wagon, when by some means unknown, Mr. C. fell between the wagon bed and wheel receiving such injuries about his head and neck as to cause almost instant death.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—On Sunday night, Nov. 13th, the house of Charles Horn, some three miles up the North Fork, was destroyed by fire, together with grain, clothing, and everything therein. The fire originated from a stove pipe through the roof, and the inmates had only time to escape with their lives. . . . Week before last, Dr. Charles Wood, of Punxsutawney, while out hunting with his celebrated dog Cadars, within 2 miles of that place, killed a catamount that measured five and a half feet in length, and 34 inches in height.

ERIE COUNTY.—Twenty-six prisoners were confined in the county jail on the 7th—one of whom had to be put into the dwelling part, occupied by the Sheriff, there being no other place to confine him. . . . Rotten stone, an article used for polishing metals, has been found in large quantities at the bank of the lake, on the site selected for the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Depot in the borough of Erie.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—On Monday night, Nov. 14th, a house above the College in Meadville, occupied by a Mr. Montgomery, was burned to the ground with all it contained, its inmates escaping with nothing but their lives. A subscription has been raised for the distressed family.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL." MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Great excitement prevails in Reedsville and vicinity in consequence of the recent burning of several buildings, which was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. We noticed the destruction of two barns on the night of the 8th, the property of Mr. Reed. On the night following, at about 10 o'clock, the large barn on the farm lately owned by Sheriff Williams, was also burned, involving a loss of \$1200 to \$1500 to John Kline and Wm. Shimp, who jointly owned the grain, &c., in it. During Thursday, the citizens, much alarmed, canvassed the whole matter, but were unable to obtain any clue of the perpetrators. On Thursday night, nearly every out building in the town was placed under surveillance, and a patrol established. The night passed away without alarm until about 5 o'clock on Friday morning, when supposing all danger to be over, Joseph Reed and H. Norris, who had been watching the buildings in the rear of the machine shops near Brother's Hotel, returned to their homes. In a very short time thereafter, the flames burst from a stable in the rear of that shop, and soon reached the building to ashes, the citizens being able to do nothing but prevent the spread of the fire by this act, as it is evident that the incendiary is in the town. The alarm extends for miles around Reedsville, the farmers turning their stock out and keeping watch every night. No other source being available, a reward of a \$1,000 has been offered for the discovery of the villain who fired the four buildings.

CLINTON COUNTY.—A daring attempt was made on Monday evening the 14th, to rob the store of Mackey, Fredericks & Co., at Queens Run, by a party of about 10 or 12 persons, who effected that place. The attempt however proved unsuccessful to the robbers, for about 9 o'clock the Sheriff and his posse having had some intimation by one, who it appeared turned informant, made their way to the spot, and there awaited the boys' arrival, which was soon after midnight, when they proceeded to enter the store. By some mishap, two of the party escaped in the darkness, though closely pursued and fired at by some time in the night. One of the chaps has since been overtaken on the Mountain and brought to Lock Haven. A large party is still out in search of the other, and without much doubt he will be caught, and the whole band brought to speedy justice. They are doubtless the same fellows who entered and robbed the Methodist parsonage, mentioned in our last, and who have committed several other burglaries at different times.

INDIANA COUNTY.—The squirrels are making considerable havoc on the corn that is standing in the fields, and in some sections, where the corn has been shocked along the fences, the rails, and other birds, are doing much damage. Several citizens of Indiana went on a hunting excursion into Rayne township on the 8th inst., when Mr. Charles Slayman shot a large deer, which they shared among their friends when they got home. . . . The prospects of the North Western Railroad, from Blairsville to Freeport, are not very flattering just now, those who own the road being unable to proceed with its construction themselves, and the conditions they propose to the Pa. Central are not sufficiently liberal to induce the last named company to take hold of its affairs. . . . Mr. Conrad Woolweaver, of White township, was jolted off a load of corn-fodder, which he was hauling into Indiana borough on the 11th inst., and struck the ground with so much force as to break his collar bone.

BRENTWOOD COUNTY.—The wife of Dr. William Vickroy, of Brentwood, has for 5 days since started alone in a buggy to visit a neighbor residing some distance off, and in descending a steep hill, unluckily a portion of the harness gave way, which frightened the horse so much that he became unmanageable, and his plunges upset the buggy and precipitated Mrs. Vickroy over a high embankment, fracturing one of her thighs in a terrible manner. In that condition she was hoisted to the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. George Vickroy, a distance of over half a mile. Information of the accident was immediately conveyed to the doctor, who was with his wife in double-quick time. Mrs. V. is now doing well.

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Scorbatic diseases are the parent stock from which arises a large proportion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind. They are as it were a species of potato rot in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupts all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay. They are the germ from which springs Consumption, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, and destructive to the races of men. So dreadful are its consequences to human life, that it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of an actual, reliable remedy, that can sweep out this Scorbatic contamination. We know then we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers, of one from such a quarter as will leave little doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome, when we tell them that it surely does accomplish the end desired. We mean Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it is certainly worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with Scorbatic or Scorbatic complaints.—*Register, Albany, N. Y.*

EFFORTS IN COOK'S BEHALF.—It is evident that a strong effort, in which political influence will be used, is to be made to obtain mercy for Cook, one of the Harper's Ferry insurgents. The Washington *Times* publishes the whole of the Hon. A. W. Cochrane's address to the jury, and follows the lead of the counsel in styling the prisoner a "miserable boy," "the boy prisoner," "youthful client," "guilty boy," &c. Cook is at least twenty-five years old.—*Bull. Amer.*

Many cases can be produced where patients have found relief by using Dr. Veto's Great Relief Oil, after many other remedies had failed. It will cure all sore and painful diseases without mistake—it has done it and always will.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. W. MOORE, Land Surveyor, will attend to all business connected with his office, and dispatch. Grapian Hills, Pa., Nov. 25, 59-60pp.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one dark bay Mare, 3 years old past now in possession of James M. Leonard, of Morris township, as the same belongs to me and is now given to him on loan. A. S. GOODRICH, Clearfield, November 14, 1859-253-2.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry Baker, late of Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. Nov. 23, 1859-61 JOHN ORR, Adm'r.

Daniel Fulkerson vs. No. 76, August Term, 1858. vs. William Beatty, owner, &c. And now, June 11, 1859, on motion of W. A. Wallace, Attorney for Sheriff, Thomas J. McCullough, Esq., appointed Auditor, and certified in the hands of F. G. Miller, Esq., Sheriff, arising from sale of Real Estate of said defendant. Per curiam. By virtue of the above appointment made in open court, we attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Clearfield, on Saturday the 3d day of December, A. D. 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons in terminated may attend if they see proper. THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Auditor. November 23, 1859.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS! ANSONVILLE, O. K.—H. SWAN announces to the citizens of Ansonville, Pa., and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the East and is now opening at his store an extensive stock of choice and serviceable Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, CEDAR-WARE, TIN-WARE, BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, Ready-Made Clothing, Varnishes, Paints, and Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicines, and a great variety of useful fancy goods, among which may be found the latest styles of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.

The undersigned would direct particular attention to his extensive selection of Parlor and Coal Stoves, Cook Stoves, and Patent Stoves, &c., &c. ALSO, a large quantity of Salt. Persons desirous of purchasing any of the articles in my line of business, are invited to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere, as I feel persuaded that I can supply them on as reasonable terms, and as any other store in the county. Lumber of every description, and approved country produce taken in exchange for goods. H. SWAN, Ansonville, November 23, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of George Weaver, late of Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE B. KAUFER, Jr., Administrator. November 2, 1859-61pp.

DANIEL GOODLANDER, BOOT & SHOE Maker, keeps constantly on hand for sale at his shop, near Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa., BOOTS & SHOES, SOLE & UPPER LEATHER, Kip and Calf Skins, (French and American,) and a variety of Linings, Bindings, Shoe Pegs, Nails and Thread, Boot Webbing, Blacking, &c.; in fact, everything usually kept in a shoe-finding establishment. He has also Floor, Sags, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Soda, Syrup, Tobacco, Snuff, Glass, &c., all of which can be had cheap for cash. Luthersburg, November 2, 1859-11pp.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT, AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE, CLEARFIELD. The undersigned informs his friends and customers that he has received at his store, on Market street, Clearfield, a full and general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, STONE-WARE, CEDAR-WARE, BOOTS & SHOES, BONNETS, HATS & CAPS, Drugs and Medicines, Varnishes, Oils and Paints, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c., which he will dispose of at the most reasonable rates for cash, or exchange for every description of approved country produce. Buyers should at all times consult their own interest, and procure their goods wherever they can purchase the most for their money. The "cheap cash store," it is believed, has this desirable feature of economy, and therefore should be sought by those who wish to procure goods at the lowest cash prices. Nov. 2, 1859. WM. F. IRWIN.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!—We, the undersigned, would respectfully inform the public that having lately repaired the works commonly known as the "Old Allegheny Forge," near Philadelphia, we are prepared to manufacture all kinds of hammered iron, such as Sledge Moulds, Crow Bars, Horse-shoe Bars, Saw-mill Bars, Wagon Tire of all sizes, Scythe Iron, Shovel Plow-shares, Forge and Farmhouse Tools, &c. We will also manufacture Iron for machinery, which, for strength and durability, commands a high standing in the estimation of all good machinists. Persons wishing any of the above iron can be accommodated on short notice. It is unnecessary to dwell on the superior qualities the hammered iron possesses over rolled iron, as persons using both are soon convinced of the superiority of the former. The people of Clearfield will find it to their advantage to use the hammered iron, both for strength and durability. Country produce and scrap iron of every size and description taken in exchange for hammered iron. All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing the firm of H. HETHELIN & CO., Philadelphia, Centre co., Pa. Sept. 14, 59-6m. PHILADELPHIA, Centre co., Pa. HONEY.—A good article of Honey, for sale at the store of WM. F. IRWIN.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!—The undersigned having made arrangements with a large manufacturing establishment to supply him with Flour, he gives notice to the public that he is prepared to furnish all who want a good article, at the very lowest price, in as large or small quantities as may be desired. He also keeps on hand constant liquors of all kinds, which he will sell whole sale or retail. JAS. H. GALE, Tyrone City, Pa. July 11th, 1859.

LAGER BEER BREWERY.—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Clearfield county and elsewhere, that they have just erected a Brewery in the East part of the Borough of Clearfield, and that they are now prepared to supply Tavern-keepers and Eating-Saloons, with a superior article of Lager Beer. The quality of their Beer is equal to any manufactured in the State, and as they are determined to sell at the most reasonable rates, they flatter themselves that they will be liberally patronized in their new enterprise. Give them a call and satisfy yourselves of the superior quality of their Lager. CHARLES HETTELIN, BREWERY, Clearfield, Pa. Oct. 19, 1859.

1859.—FALL TRADE!—1859. A CARD.—The undersigned have just received and are now offering the largest and most varied stock of FINEST GERMEN ever brought to this market. In connection with the above, they are constantly supplied with choice Bacon, Pork, Whales, Tanners' and Lord Oils; Mess Pork; together with all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactured articles, all of which will be sold for Cash. The Merchants of this place, desiring to call before purchasing elsewhere, at the Old Stand. WM. M. GORMLEY & CO., 271 Liberty st., opposite Eagle Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 25, 1859-2m.

LATEST NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.—Brown, the leader of the insurrection, found guilty of Murder and Treason in the Philadelphia Court, and sentenced to hang, caused a great deal of gasp among the politicians and the political press of this great country, and in fact, the majority of the people of all parties were more or less excited on reading the first accounts of the insurrection. Some of the papers trying to make political capital out of the affair and others making light of the matter. But if it had been an Italian strike for Freedom against their lawful sovereign, led on by Mazzini or Garibaldi, the Press of this country, with but one exception, would not have assented to resolutions and solicited subscriptions to aid them in their so-called patriotic work; but amidst all this inconsistency there is one man that is not the least interested in the fate of Brown or his companions, and that one is the undersigned, who has a Shop on Second street, where he will be found at all times ready and willing to wait upon persons calling on him for anything in the Boot, Shoe or Hat line. He will give all most satisfactory answers for cash or hides as any other man in the county. Six cents cash paid per pound for beef hides, and 10 cents cash for calf hides. Roll in your hides, furs, and get the money from NAUGLES. November 9, 1859. FRANK SHORT.

JUST RECEIVED AT NAUGLES' CHEAP JEWELRY STORE, Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c., to which we invite attention. Gold and Silver hunting and open faced watches, to be had at NAUGLES. The American Lever of different qualities, can be had at NAUGLES. Fine sets of Jewelry, such as Cameo, Coral, Lava, Jet, Carbuncle, Garnet, Opal, Florentine, Moss, Gold Stone, Mosaic, Porcelain, Paintings, &c., all single pieces, or sets, to be had at NAUGLES. Plain Gold and Silver Ear Drops, Hoop Earrings, children's earrings and rings at NAUGLES. Gold seals, keys and pencils, gold pens and silver holders at NAUGLES. Gent's breast pins, sleeve buttons, shirt studs, fob buckles and guard slides at NAUGLES. A fine assortment of gold finger rings of different styles and quality, gold lockets, coral necklaces, silver chains, spectacles, watch gaskets, and all articles in his line, to be had at NAUGLES. Just received, a fine assortment of Fancy and common Clocks, and Fancy Time-pieces, from 1 1/2 to 15 dollars at NAUGLES. Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange for goods at NAUGLES. All goods warranted as represented, or the money refunded, at NAUGLES. If you wish your watches put in good repair and warranted, take them to NAUGLES.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good medicine, the system is restored to its normal state, and he may be able to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or Bilious complaints, arising from a morbid action of the Stomach or bowels, producing Cramps, Headache, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have been found to be of great service. Diarrhoea, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their ailments, as in a general sense, disease and strengthening of the system in general, and in particular, there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the treatment of the above diseases.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally unwell, can be cured by the use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nor offend the system, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, and the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother who is nursing her child, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart necessary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before doing so, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Stomach Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

Caution.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. C. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label. Prepared and sold by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany. Agents—Geo. W. Rheem and C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Pa.; and F. K. Arnold, Luthersburg, D. Tyndal, &c.